

# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

## GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

### GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Special Department

#### Notification

OSD/RRVS/27/67

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, read with the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs letter No. F.7(11)/62-Goa dated the 25th July, 1963, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu is pleased to make the following rules relating to the recruitment to the posts of Accounts Officers and Assistant Accounts Officers in the Accounts Cadre under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

1. **Short title.** — These rules may be called Goa Government Accounts Cadre (Class II Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1972.

2. **Application.** — These rules shall apply to the posts specified in column 1 of the Schedule to these rules.

3. **Number, classification and scale of pay.** — The number of posts, classification of the said posts and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.** — The method of recruitment of the said posts, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the aforesaid Schedule.

Provided that,

- (a) the maximum age limit specified in the Schedule in respect of direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other special categories in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time; and
- (b) no male candidate, who has more than one wife living and no female candidate, who has married a person having already a wife living, shall be eligible for appointment, unless the Government, after having been satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempts any such candidate from the operation of this rule.

5. These rules will come into effect from the date of the Notification and will relate to appointments to the various posts made on or after this date.

6. This issues with the concurrence of the Union Public Commission accorded under their letter No. F.3/29(23)/71-RR dated 1st June, 1972 and in supersession of the recruitment rules framed for the posts under Notification of even number dated 26th December, 1967 published in Government Gazette Series I No. 42 dated 18th January, 1968.

*T. Kipgen*  
Chief Secretary

Panaji, 29th June, 1972.

# SCHEDULE

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Name of the post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of Pay	Whether Selection Post or non-Selection Post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation, if any	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/transfer, and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment, by promotion/deputation/transfer, grades from which promotion/deputation/transfer is to be made	If a DPC exists, what is its composition	Circumstances in which U. P. S. C. is to be consulted in making recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Accounts Officer	12	General Central Service Class II (Gazetted)	Rs. 590-30-830-35-900	Selection	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	2 years	By Promotion failing which by transfer on deputation.	<p><i>Promotion:</i> Assistant Accounts Officer with 5 years service in the grade.</p> <p><i>Transfer on deputation:</i> Suitable Accounts Officers failing which S. A. S. Accountants with 5 years service in the grade, from any of the organised Accounts Departments Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Indian Defence Accounts Department and Indian Railway Accounts Department.</p> <p>(Period of deputation ordinarily not exceeding 3 years).</p>	Class II D.P.C.	As required under the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.
Assistant Accounts Officer	30	General Central Civil Service Class II (Gazetted)	Rs. 350-25-575.	Selection	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	2 years	By Promotion failing which by transfer on deputation.	<p><i>Promotion:</i> Accountants, Treasurers in the grade of Rs. 325-475 First Officers (Supdts) and substantive Divisional Accountants in grade Rs. 180-440 with 5 years experience in Accounts work.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> For purpose of eligibility, the above officers should have put in 5 years service in the respective grades and have passed, except in the case of Treasurers in the grade of Rs. 325-475, First Officers (Supdts) and substantive Divisional Accountants (Rs. 180-440) who are absorbed employees the</p>	Class II D.P.C.	As required under the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.

## Notification

No. OSD/RRVS/53/72

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs letter no. F.7(11)/62-Goa dated the 25th July 1963, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu is pleased to make the following rules relating to the recruitment to the post of Scientific Officer in the Historical Archives under the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

**1. Short title.** — These rules may be called Goa Government Directorate of Historical Archives, Scientific Officer (Class II Non-Gazeted Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1972.

**2. Application.** — These rules shall apply to the posts specified in column 1 of the Schedule to these rules.

**3. Number, classification and scale of pay.** — The number of posts, classification of the said posts and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule.

**4. Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.** — The method of recruitment to the said posts, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the aforesaid Schedule.

Provided that,

- (a) the maximum age limit specified in the Schedule in respect of direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other special categories in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time; and
- (b) no male candidate, who has more than one wife living and no female candidate, who has married a person having already a wife living, shall be eligible for appointment, unless the Government, after having been satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempts any such candidate from the operation of this rule.

**5.** These rules will come into effect from the date of the Notification and will relate to appointments to the various posts made on or after this date.

*T. Kipgen*  
Chief Secretary

Panaji, 29th June, 1972.

prescribed departmental examination for the grade of Accountants.

*Transfer on deputation:*

Suitable S.A.S. Accountants from any of the organised Accounts Departments (Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Indian Defence Accounts Department and Indian Railway Accounts Department).

(Period of deputation ordinarily not exceeding 3 years).

## SCHEDULE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name of the post	No. of posts	Classi- fication	Scale of Pay	Whether Selection Post or non-Selection Post	Age limit for recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age and edu- cational quali- fications pres- cribed for direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of pro- motion, if any	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/ transfer, grades from which promotion/depu- tation/transfer is to be made	If a DPC exists, what is to be con- sidered in making re- cruitment	Circumstances in which U.P.S.C. is to be con- sidered in making re- cruitment
Scientific Officer	One	Class II Non-Gazetted.	Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575. N.A.	N.A.	30 years (Relaxable for Govt. servants).	<p><b>Essential:</b></p> <p>i) Master's degree in Chemistry or Physics of a recognised Uni- versity or equivalent.</p> <p>ii) About two years' ex- perience of preserva- tion of documents, manuscripts paper testing, microphoto- graphy etc.</p> <p>(Qualifications relaxable at Commission's dis- cretion in case of candi- dates other wise well qualified).</p> <p><b>Desirable:</b></p> <p>i) Experience of work- ing in Archives or in a Research Organisa- tion.</p> <p>ii) Working knowledge of Portuguese lan- guage.</p>	N.A.	2 years	By direct recruitment	N.A.	N.A.	As required under the Union Pu- blic Ser- vice Com- mission (Exemp- tion from Con- sulta- tion) Re- gulations, 1958.

## Notification

OSD/RRVS/31/72-II

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs letter No. F.7(11)/62-Goa dated the 25th July, 1963, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu is pleased to make the following rules relating to the re- cruitment to the Class II posts of Assistant Head Occupational Therapist and Assistant Head Physiothe- rapist in the Goa Medical College under the Govern- ment of Goa, Daman and Diu.

1. **Short title.** — These rules may be called Goa Government Goa Medical College, Class II Gazetted posts Recruitment Rules, 1972.

2. **Application.** — These rules shall apply to the posts specified in column 1 of the Schedule to these rules.

3. **Number, classification and scale of pay.** — The number of posts, classification of the said posts and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Sched- ule.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.** — The method of recruitment of the said posts, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the aforesaid Schedule.

Provided that,

- the maximum age limit specified in the Schedule in respect of direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other special cate- gories in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time; and
- no male candidate, who has more than one wife living and no female candidate, who has married a person having already a wife living, shall be eligible for appointment, unless the Government, after having been satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempts any such candidate from the operation of this rule.

5. These rules will come into effect from the date of the Notification and will relate to appoint- ments to the various posts made on or after this date.

T. Kipgen  
Chief Secretary

Panaji, 14th June, 1972

**SCHEDULE**

Name of the post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of Pay	Whether Selection Post or non-Selection Post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation, if any	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or by deputation/transfer, and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment, by promotion/deputation/transfer, grades from which promotion/deputation/transfer is to be made	If a DPC exists, what is its composition	Circumstances in which U. P. S. C. is to be consulted in making recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Asstt. Head Occupational Therapist.	One	General Central Service Class II Gazetted.	Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EE-30-680.	Not applicable.	35 years (Relaxable for Govt. Servants).	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>i) Degree or Diploma in Occupational Therapy from a recognised University/Institution or equivalent.</p> <p>ii) About 3 years' practical experience in occupational therapy in a recognised Institution/Hospital.</p> <p>(Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified).</p>	Not applicable.	2 years	By direct recruitment	Not applicable	Not applicable.	As required under the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.
2. Asst. Head Physiotherapist.	One	— do —	— do —	— do —	— do —	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>i) Degree or Diploma in Physiotherapy from a recognised University/Institution or equivalent.</p> <p>ii) About 3 years' practical experience in physiotherapy in a recognised Institution/Hospital.</p> <p>(Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified).</p>	— do —	— do —	— do —	— do —	— do —	— do —

## Home Department 'A'

## Notification

HD-25-24/72-A

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (4 of 1939) as applicable to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following rules so as to amend further the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Rules, 1965 namely:

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of First Schedule.*— For the existing First Schedule to the Goa, Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1965 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“The First Schedule-Registration marks to be assigned by the Registering Authorities for Goa, Daman and Diu.

Registration marks to be assigned to the various classes of vehicles shall be as under:—

Registration Mark	Class of Vehicles to which applicable
GDA GDB GDL GDC GDE GDF	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
GDT	
GDS	
GDY	
GDZ	
GDM	Vehicles in the possession of dealers or manufacturers having trade certificates.
GDR	Vehicles registered temporarily.

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

G. M. Sardesai, Under Secretary (Home).

Panaji, 18th July, 1972.

## Law and Judicial Department

## Notification

LD/2757/72

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (7 of 1972) promulgated by the President of India is hereby published for general information.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary.

Panaji, 26th July, 1972.

THE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE, 1972

No. 7 of 1972

Promulgated by the President in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to provide for barring, in the computation of total income in respect of certain assessment years prior to the assessment year 1962-63, deduction of amounts paid on account of wealth-tax.

Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Ordinance may be called the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Act 43 of 1961 to be temporarily amended.*— During the period of operation of this Ordinance, the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in sections 3 and 4.

3. *Amendment of section 40.*— In section 40 of the principal Act, after sub-clause (ii) of clause (a), the following sub-clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

“(iii) any sum paid on account of wealth-tax.

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this sub-clause, “wealth-tax” means wealth-tax chargeable under the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 or any tax of a similar character chargeable under any law in force in any country outside India or any tax chargeable under such law with reference to the value of the assets of, or the capital employed in, a business or profession carried on by the assessee, whether or not the debts of the business or profession are allowed as a deduction in computing the amount with reference to which such tax is charged, but does not include any tax chargeable with reference to the value of any particular asset of the business or profession.”.

4. *Amendment of section 58.*— In section 58 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The provisions of sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of section 40 shall, so far as may be, apply in computing the income chargeable under the head “Income from other sources” as they apply in computing the income chargeable under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”.”.

5. Wealth-tax not deductible in computing the total income for certain assessment years. — Nothing contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 shall be deemed to authorise, or shall be deemed ever to have authorised, any deduction in the computation of the income of any assessee chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business, profession or vocation" or "Income from other sources" for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1957 or any subsequent assessment year, of any sum paid on account of wealth-tax. 11 of 1922.

*Explanation.* — For the purposes of this section, "wealth-tax" shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it in the *Explanation* to sub-clause (ia) of clause (a) of section 40 of the principal Act.

6. Saving. — Where, before the commencement of this Ordinance, the Supreme Court has, on an appeal in respect of the assessment of an assessee for any particular assessment year, held that wealth-tax paid by the assessee is deductible in computing the total income of that year, then, nothing contained in sub-clause (ia) of clause (a) of section 40, or sub-section (IA) of section 58, of the principal Act, as amended by this Ordinance, or, as the case may be, section 5 of this Ordinance, shall apply to the assessment of such assessee for that particular year.

V. V. GIRI,  
*President,*

K. K. SUNDARAM,  
*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### Notification

LD/2/40/72

The following Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu received the assent by the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu on 26th July, 1972 and is hereby published for general information.

#### THE GOA, DAMAN AND DIU APPROPRIATION ACT, 1972

[Act No. 6 of 1972] [26th July, 1972]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services and purposes of the financial year 1972-73.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty Third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.** — This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Act, 1972.

2. **Issue of Rs. 30,34,59,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the financial year 1972-73.** — From and out of

the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 5 of the Schedule, amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1972 (Bill No. 2 of 1972)] to the sum of thirty crores, thirty four lakhs and fifty nine thousand rupees, towards defraying the several charges which will arise for payment during the financial year 1972-73 in respect of the services and purposes specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.** — The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said financial year.

#### THE SCHEDULE (See Sections 2 & 3)

No. of vote	Services and purposes	Sums Voted by Assembly	Sums Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Land Revenue ...	6,45,000	—	6,45,000
2.	State Excise Duties ...	11,00,000	—	11,00,000
3.	Taxes on Vehicles ...	4,55,000	—	4,55,000
4.	Sales Tax ...	4,25,000	—	4,25,000
5.	Other Taxes and Duties ...	1,86,000	—	1,86,000
6.	Stamps ...	29,000	—	29,000
7.	Registration Fees ...	5,30,000	—	5,30,000
—	Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	—	1,69,73,000	1,69,73,000
8.	Legislative Assembly ...	6,35,000	40,000	6,75,000
9.	General Administration ...	59,00,000	2,01,000	61,01,000
10.	Administration of Justice ...	11,75,000	3,28,000	15,03,000
11.	Jails ...	6,80,000	—	6,80,000
12.	Police ...	86,00,000	—	86,00,000
13.	Miscellaneous Departments ...	8,84,000	—	8,84,000
14.	Scientific and Education Departments ...	3,49,90,000	—	3,49,90,000
15.	Medical and Public Health Services ...	2,64,77,000	—	2,64,77,000
16.	Agriculture, Forest and Animal Husbandry ...	1,01,02,000	—	1,01,02,000
17.	Cooperation and Community Development ...	58,19,000	—	58,19,000
18.	Industries and Labour ...	17,75,000	—	17,75,000
19.	Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations ...	40,74,000	—	40,74,000
20.	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and Electricity Schemes ...	1,70,03,000	—	1,70,03,000
21.	Public Works ...	1,63,08,000	—	1,63,08,000
22.	Road and Transport Schemes (including Ports and Pilotage) ...	32,50,000	—	32,50,000
23.	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits ...	34,73,000	—	34,73,000
24.	Stationery and Printing ...	20,51,000	—	20,51,000

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25. Miscellaneous (including Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments) ...	69,33,000	—	69,33,000	
26. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health ...	1,14,16,000	—	1,14,16,000	
27. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research ...	61,81,000	—	61,81,000	
28. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development ...	42,77,000	—	42,77,000	
29. Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes ...	3,52,70,000	—	3,52,70,000	
30. Capital Outlay on Public Works ...	1,50,14,000	—	1,50,14,000	
31. Capital Outlay on Other Works ...	28,49,000	—	28,49,000	
32. Capital Outlay on Road and Transport Schemes (including Ports) ...	31,65,000	—	31,65,000	
33. Capital Outlay on Forests ...	11,56,000	—	11,56,000	
34. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	3,46,02,000	—	3,46,02,000	
— Repayment of Debt	—	1,15,76,000	1,15,76,000	
35. Loans and Advances	69,12,000	—	69,12,000	
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>27,43,41,000</b>	<b>2,91,18,000</b>	<b>30,34,59,000</b>	

### AN ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services and purposes of the Financial Year, 1972-73.

(As passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu)

Secretariat,  
Panaji,  
27th July, 1972.

B. M. MASURKAR  
Secretary to the Government of  
Goa, Daman and Diu, Law and  
Judiciary Department.

### Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu

#### Legislature Department

LA/A/7/1180/72

The following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, on 27th July, 1972, is hereby published for general information in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Legislative Assembly.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Begging Bill, 1972

#### CHAPTER I

##### Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.

#### CHAPTER II

##### Procedure for dealing with beggars and Beggar offenders

3. Power of Courts.
4. Powers to require person found begging to appear before Court.
5. Summary inquiry in respect of persons found begging and their detention.
6. Penalty for begging after detention as beggar.
7. Offences to be tried summarily.
8. Contribution of parents.
9. Court may order detention of persons wholly dependant on beggar.
10. Powers of Government to order further detention of incurably helpless beggars.
11. Penalty for employing or causing persons to beg or using them for purposes of begging.

#### CHAPTER III

##### Receiving Centres and Certified Institutions

12. Provision of Receiving Centres.
13. Provision of Certified Institutions.
14. Visiting Committees.
15. Advisory Committees.
16. Payment of contribution by local authorities and recovery thereof.
17. Appointment of Chief Inspector, Additional Chief Inspector, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Probation Officers.
18. Search in Receiving Centres and Certified Institutions.
19. Management and discipline.
20. Disciplinary Imprisonment.
21. Transfer from one receiving Centre or certified Institution to another.
22. Release on Permit.
23. Revocation of permit.
24. Unconditional release.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Miscellaneous

25. Procedure on order of detention or sentence of Imprisonment.
26. Medical examination and detention of lunatics and leprosy patients.
27. Arrest of person escaping from Receiving Centre or Certified Institution.
28. Transfers between Certified Institution and institution of like nature in different parts of India.
29. Power to take finger prints.
30. Seizure and disposal of animals exposed or exhibited for obtaining alms.
31. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.
32. Persons to be deemed public servants.
33. Bonds taken under Central Act.
34. Appeals.
35. Rules.
36. Repeals.

### The Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Begging Bill, 1972

(Bill No. 11 of 1972)

### A BILL

*to consolidate and amend the law relating to beggars for the purpose of making better provision for the prevention of begging in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.*

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

#### CHAPTER I

##### Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement. — (1) This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Begging Act, 1972.



(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

**2. Definitions.**—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(i) "begging" means—(a) soliciting or receiving alms in a public place, whether or not under any pretence such as singing, dancing, fortune-telling, performing tricks or offering any article for sale;

(b) entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

(c) exposing or exhibiting, with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease of a human being or of an animal;

(d) having no visible means of subsistence and wandering about or remaining in any public place in such condition or manner, as makes it likely that the person doing so exists by soliciting or receiving alms; or

(e) allowing oneself to be used as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms; but does not include soliciting or receiving money or food or gifts for a purpose authorised by any law, or authorised by the Government or by such officer as may be specified by it in this behalf, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(ii) "Certified Institution" means any institution which the Government provides and maintains for the detention, training and employment of beggars and their dependants, and includes an institution certified to be such under sub-section (1) of section 13;

(iii) "Chief Inspector" means the person appointed to be the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions under sub-section (1) of section 17, and includes an Additional Chief Inspector appointed under that section;

(iv) "child" has the meaning assigned to it in the Children Act, 1960; 60 of 1960

(v) "Court" means the Court of a Magistrate of any Class or any other Court exercising Criminal jurisdiction;

(vi) "Government" means the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(vii) "Official Gazette" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Government Gazette;

(viii) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(ix) "Probation Officer" means an officer appointed to be a Probation Officer under sub-section (1) of section 17;

(x) "public place" includes a railway station and any open space to which for the time being the public have been or are permitted to have an access whether on payment or otherwise;

(xi) "Receiving Centre" means an institution for the reception and temporary detention of beggars provided by the Government or certified to be such under sub-section (1) of section 12;

(xii) "Superintendent" or "In-charge" means Superintendent or In-charge of a Receiving Centre or a Certified Institution, as the case may be.

## CHAPTER II

### Procedure for dealing with beggars and beggar offenders

**3. Powers of Courts.**—The powers conferred on Courts by this Act shall be exercised only by the Judicial Commissioner's Court, a Court of Session, a Magistrate of First Class, a Court constituted under the Children Act, or any other Court exercising criminal jurisdiction in the area, and may be exercised by such Courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal or revision.

**4. Power to require person found begging to appear before Court.**—(1) Any Police Officer, or other person authorised in this behalf in accordance with the rules made by the Government, may arrest without a warrant any person who is found begging.

Provided that, no person entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms shall be so arrested or shall be liable to any proceedings under this Act, except upon a complaint by the occupier of such premises.

(2) Such Police Officer or other person shall take or send the person so arrested to a Court.

(3) The provision of section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply to every arrest made under this section and the officer in charge of the police station shall cause the arrested person to be kept in the prescribed manner until he is brought before a Court. 5 of 1898

**5. Summary inquiry in respect of person found begging and their detention.**—(1) Where a person who is brought before the Court under section 4 is not proved to have previously been detained in a Certified Institution under the provision of this Act, the Court shall make a summary inquiry, in the prescribed manner, as regards the allegation that he was found begging.

(2) If the inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) cannot be completed forthwith the Court may adjourn it from time to time and order the person to be remanded to such place and custody as may be convenient.

(3) If on making the inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) the Court is not satisfied that the person was found begging, it shall order that such person be released forthwith.

(4) If on making the inquiry referred to in sub-section (1), the Court is satisfied that such person was found begging, it shall record a finding that the person is a beggar.

(5) The Court shall order the person found to be a beggar under sub-section (4) to be detained in a Certified Institution for a period of not less than one year, but not more than three years:

Provided that, if the Court is satisfied from the circumstances of the case that the person found to be a beggar as aforesaid is not likely to beg again, it may after due admonition release the beggar on a bond for his abstaining from begging and being of good behaviour, being executed with or without sureties as the Court may require by the beggar or any other person whom the Court considers suitable.

(6) In passing any order under the provisions of this section, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations, that is to say —

- (a) the age and character of the beggar,
- (b) the circumstances and conditions in which the beggar was living,
- (c) the report made by the Probation Officer; and
- (d) such other matters as may, in the opinion of the Court, require to be taken into consideration in the interest of the beggar.

(7) The report of the Probation Officer or any other report considered by the Court shall be treated as confidential:

Provided that if such report relates to the character, health or conduct of or the circumstances and conditions in which the beggar is living, the Court may, if it thinks expedient, communicate the substance thereof to the beggar or in the case of dependents, to the parent or guardian concerned and may give the beggar or the parent or the guardian, as the case may be, an opportunity of producing evidence which may be relevant to the matters stated in the report.

(8) A copy of the order made under sub-section (5) shall be sent forthwith to the Chief Inspector.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, when the person found to be a beggar as aforesaid is a child who is not under the age of five years, the Court shall not make any order under sub-section (5) but forward the child to a Court constituted under the Children Act, 1960 for being dealt with under that Act. 60 of 1960

(10) For the purpose of ascertaining the age of the person, the Court may, if necessary, cause such person to be examined by a medical officer.

#### 6. Penalty for begging after detention as beggar.—

(1) Whoever, having been previously detained in a Certified Institution under this Act is found begging, shall on conviction be punished as hereinafter in this section provided.

(2) When a person is convicted for the first time under sub-section (1), the Court shall order him to be detained in a Certified Institution for a period of not less than two years and not more than three years.

(3) When a person is convicted for the second or subsequent time under sub-section (1), the Court shall order him to be detained for a period of ten years in a Certified Institution, and may convert any period of such detention, not exceeding two years, into a sentence of imprisonment extending to a like period.

7. Offences to be tried summarily. — All offences under this Act except those under section 11 shall be tried summarily.

8. Contribution of parents. — (1) The Court, which makes an order for the detention of any person in a Certified Institution under section 5 or section 6, may make an order on the parent or other

person liable to maintain him, to contribute to his maintenance, if able to do so, in the prescribed manner.

(2) Before making any such order the Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the parent or other person liable to maintain him, and shall record evidence if any, in the presence of the parent or such other person, as the case may be.

(3) Any order made under this section may on an application, made by the party liable, or otherwise, be varied by the Court.

(4) Any order made under this section may be enforced in the same manner as an order under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

5 of 1898

9. Court may order detention of persons wholly dependent on beggar. — (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), when the Court has ordered the detention of a person in a Certified Institution under section 5 or section 6 it may, after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, order any other person who is wholly dependent on such person to be detained in a Certified Institution for a like period,

Provided that before any such order is made such dependent person shall be given an opportunity of showing cause why it should not be made.

(2) Where the dependent person is a child, the Court shall forward him to a Court constituted under the Children Act, 1960, for being dealt with thereunder: 60 of 1960

Provided that where the dependent person is the beggar's own child who is under the age of five years, and the beggar is an able bodied mother, not being a contagious leper or lunatic, the child may be ordered to be detained in a Certified Institution without being separate from the mother as regards the place of detention, until it attains the age of five years, and thereafter dealt with as provided in this sub-section.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the Court may, if necessary, cause the dependent person to be arrested and brought before itself and cause to be examined by a medical officer.

(4) The provisions of section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply to every arrest under this sub-section, and the officer-in-charge of the police station shall cause the arrested person to be kept in the prescribed manner until he is brought before a Court. 5 of 1898

10. Powers of Government to order further detention of incurably helpless beggars. — When any person who is detained in a Certified Institution under section 5 or section 6 or section 9 is considered by the Government whether on an application made to it by such person or otherwise, to be blind, a cripple, or otherwise incurably helpless, the Government may order that such person shall, after the expiry of the period of his detention, be further detained indefinitely in a Certified Institution:

Provided that the Government may release such person if any other person whom the Government considers suitable executes a bond, with or without sureties as the Government may require, making

himself responsible for the housing and maintenance of such person and for preventing him from begging or being used for the purpose of begging.

**11. Penalty for employing or causing persons to beg or using them for purposes of begging.** — Whoever employs or causes, any person to solicit or receive alms, or whoever having the custody, charge or care of a child, connives at or encourages the employment or the causing of a child to solicit, or receive alms or whoever uses another person as an exhibit for the purpose of begging, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years but which shall not be less than one year.

### CHAPTER III

#### Receiving Centres and Certified Institutions

**12. Provision of Receiving Centres.** — (1) The Government may provide and maintain one or more Receiving Centres at such place or places as it thinks fit, and may certify any institution to be a Receiving Centre for the purpose of this Act.

(2) Every such Receiving Centre shall be under the control of a Superintendent or in-charge.

**13. Provision of Certified Institutions.** — (1) The Government may provide and maintain one more Certified Institutions at such place or places as it thinks fit, and may certify any institution to be a Certified Institution for the purposes of this Act and in any such certified Institution provision may be made for the teaching of agricultural, industrial and other pursuits, and for the general education and medical care of the inmates thereof.

(2) Every such Certified Institution shall be under the charge of a Superintendent or in-charge.

**14. Visiting Committees.** — For every Receiving Centre and every Certified Institution, the Government shall appoint a Visiting Committee in such manner as may be prescribed and every Visiting Committee so appointed shall exercise, perform and discharge such powers, duties and functions as may be prescribed.

**15. Advisory Committees.** — (1) The Government may constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of such persons, not exceeding twenty-one in number, as it may appoint:

Provided that, where a local authority has agreed to render such financial assistance as the Government may consider proper in each case, for the maintenance of Certified Institution in which beggars from the area within the jurisdiction of the local authority are detained, the Government shall appoint such number of persons as it deems fit on the Advisory Committee representing the local authority.

(2) The Advisory Committee constituted under sub-section (1) or any member thereof, may visit at all reasonable times and after due notice to the Superintendent or in-charge of any Certified Institution in which beggars are detained.

(3) The Advisory Committee may also —

(a) tender advice as regards management, to any Certified Institution through the Chief Ins-

pector or such other officer as the Government may specify;

(b) collect subscriptions towards the recurring as well as non-recurring expenses of any or all Certified Institutions within the local area or in which beggars are detained from that area and disburse the collections in the prescribed manner;

(c) advise the Government, through the Chief Inspector, as regards the certification of any institution as a Certified Institution or the de-certification of any Certified Institution within the local area;

(d) advise the Government generally on the working of this Act, and particularly on any point referred to it by the Chief Inspector or any other officer specified by the Government.

**16. Payment of contribution by local authorities and recovery thereof.** — (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, any local authority which has agreed to pay a certain sum of money for the maintenance of a Certified Institution shall make payment of that sum to the Government before a date prescribed in that behalf.

(2) If any sum is not paid by a local authority before the prescribed date, the Government may make an order directing any person, who for the time being has custody of any moneys on behalf of the local authority as its officer, treasurer, banker or otherwise to pay the sum from such moneys as he may have in his hands or may from time to time receive, to the Government and such person shall be bound to obey such order and every payment made pursuant to such order will be sufficient discharge to such person from all liability to the local authority in respect of any amount paid by him out of the moneys of the local authority so held by him.

**17. Appointment of Chief Inspector, Additional Chief Inspector, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Probation Officers.** — (1) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Government may appoint a Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions, an Additional Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions, an Inspector and such number of Assistant Inspectors and Probation Officers as it thinks advisable to assist the Chief Inspector; and every person so appointed to assist the Chief Inspector shall have such of the powers and perform such of the duties, of the Chief Inspector as the Government directs but shall act under the direction of the Chief Inspector.

(2) Every receiving centre and Certified Institution shall, at least once in every six months, be inspected by the Chief Inspector, Additional Chief Inspector, Inspector, Assistant Inspector or a Probation Officer.

**18. Search in Receiving Centres and Certified Institutions.** — (1) The Superintendent or In-charge of a Receiving Centre or a Certified Institution may order that any person received in the Receiving Centre or Certified Institution shall be searched, that he shall be cleansed, that his personal effects shall be inspected and that any money or valuables found with or on the person shall be kept in the custody of the Superintendent, and that any effects other than money or valuables so found shall be disposed of in the prescribed manner. Provided that a female

shall be searched only by a female and with due regard to decency.

(2) Where an order of detention is passed by the Court against any such person, the Superintendent may order that any money or valuables found with him or on his person shall be disposed of in the prescribed manner and where the Court passes an order other than an order of detention with regard to any such persons, his money and valuables shall be returned to him and if his clothing had been destroyed, he shall be provided with fresh clothing.

(3) The expenses of providing such clothing shall be paid out of the moneys provided by the Government.

**19. Management and discipline.**— Every person remanded to, or detained in, the Receiving Centres and Certified Institutions under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline, including the imposition of manual or other work and the awarding of punishment for breach of any such rules, as may, from time to time, be prescribed.

**20. Disciplinary Imprisonment.**— (1) Without prejudice to any disciplinary action that may be taken under section 19 the Chief Inspector, the Additional Chief Inspector, the Inspector or the Superintendent or In-charge may report to the Court the case of any person detained in a certified institution who habitually and wilfully disobeys or neglects to comply with any rule referred to in that section and the Court may thereupon, if satisfied that the person has wilfully disobeyed or neglected to comply with any such rule, convert the unexpired portion of the period of his detention in a Certified Institution or part thereof into a term of imprisonment.

(2) The sentence of imprisonment ordered as aforesaid shall be executed in the same manner as a sentence passed under section 6.

**21. Transfer from one Receiving Centre or Certified Institution to another.**— (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed the Chief Inspector may direct any person detained in a Receiving Centre or Certified Institution to be transferred therefrom to another Receiving Centre or Certified Institution:

Provided that the total period of detention of such person shall in no case be increased by such transfer.

(2) In directing such transfer the Chief Inspector shall have regard to the medical certificate and the directions, if any made by the Government or Court under section 26.

**22. Release on Permit.**— (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed; (a) the Chief Inspector or the Superintendent or In-Charge of the Certified Institution may at any time grant permission to a person detained in a Certified Institution to absent himself for such period as may be specified by him; and (b) the Chief Inspector may at any time permit in writing the release of such person conditionally and grant him a copy of such permit.

(2) Any such permit shall be in force until the expiry of the term for which the person was ordered to be detained in a Certified Institution, unless sooner revoked.

(3) The period during which such person is absent from a Certified Institution under this section shall, for the purpose of computing his term of detention in a Certified Institution, be deemed to be part of his term of detention.

**23. Revocation of permit.**— (1) Subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed the Chief Inspector may at any time revoke any permit granted under section 22, and thereupon the released person shall be detained in a Certified Institution until the expiry of the term for which he had been ordered to be detained.

(2) For the purpose of this section the Chief Inspector may, if necessary cause the released person to be arrested and sent to the nearest Receiving Centre together with a copy of the order of detention, and thereupon the provision of sub-section (1) of section 25 shall as far as may be apply.

**24. Unconditional release.**— At any time after the expiration of three months from the commencement of the release of any person under a permit granted under section 22, the Chief Inspector may, if he is satisfied that there is a probability that such person will abstain from begging, recommend to the Government his unconditional release and the Government may on such recommendation release such person unconditionally, and thereupon the term for which such person had been ordered to be detained in a Certified Institution shall be deemed to have expired.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Miscellaneous

**25. Procedure on order of detention of sentence of imprisonment.**— (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), when a person has been ordered to be detained in a Certified Institution under section 5 or section 6 or section 9, the Court which ordered the detention shall forthwith forward him to the nearest Receiving Centre with a copy of the order of detention and the person shall thereupon be handed over into the custody of the Superintendent or In-charge of the Receiving Centre and shall be detained in the Receiving Centre until he is sent therefrom to a Certified Institution.

(2) When any such person has also been sentenced to imprisonment, the Court passing the sentence of imprisonment shall forthwith forward a warrant to a jail in which he is to be confined and shall forward him to such Jail with the warrant together with a copy of the order of detention and after the sentence of imprisonment is fully executed, the Officer executing it shall, if detention in a Certified Institution for any period remains to be undergone by such person, forward him forthwith together with the copy of the order of detention to the nearest Receiving Centre, and thereupon the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, as far as may be, apply.

(3) In computing the period for which a person is ordered to be detained in a Certified Institution, there shall be included the period for which he is detained in a Receiving Centre under this Section.

**26. Medical examination and detention of lunatics and leprosy patients.**— (1) Where it appears to the Government that any beggar detained in a Certified Institution under any order of a Court is of unsound

mind or a leper, the Government may by an order setting forth the grounds of belief that the beggar is of unsound mind or a leper, order his removal to a mental hospital or leper asylum or place of safe custody, there to be kept and treated in such manner as the Government directs during the unexpired portion of the term for which he has been ordered to be detained or, if on the expiration of that term, it is certified by a medical officer that it is necessary for the safety of the beggar or of others that he should be further detained under medical care or treatment, then until he is discharged according to the Law relating to the lunatics or lepers, as the case may be, for the time being in force.

(2) Where it appears to the Government that the beggar has ceased to be of unsound mind, or is cured of leprosy, it shall, by an order directed to the person having charge of the beggar, if still liable to be kept in custody, order him to be discharged.

(3) The provisions of section 31 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, or of the Legislative Diploma No. 430, dated the 18th August, 1930, shall apply to every beggar confined in a mental hospital or leper asylum under sub-section (1) after the expiration of the period for which he was ordered to be detained, and the time during which a beggar is confined in a mental hospital or leper asylum under that sub-section shall be reckoned as part of the period for which he may have been ordered by the Court to be detained:

4 of 1912.

Provided that where the removal of a beggar due to unsoundness of mind or leprosy is immediately necessary it shall be open to the authorities of the Institution in which the beggar is detained to apply to a Court, having jurisdiction under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, or under the provisions of the Legislative Diploma No. 430, dated the 18th August, 1930, as the case may be, for an immediate order of committal to a mental hospital or a leper asylum until such time as the orders of the Government be obtained in the matter.

4 of 1912.

**27. Arrest of person escaping from Receiving Centre or Certified Institution.** — Any person who leaves a Receiving Centre or a Certified Institution without the permission of the Superintendent thereof, or fails to return thereto after the expiry of the period of absence permitted under sub-section (1) of section 22, may be arrested by any police officer without warrant or by an officer of the Receiving Centre or Certified Institution authorised in this behalf by the Government and sent back to the Receiving Centre or Certified Institution, as the case may be.

**28. Transfers between Certified Institution and institution of like nature in different parts of India.** — (1) The Government may direct any person detained in a Certified Institution to be transferred therefrom to any Institution of a like nature in any other part of India in respect of which provision similar to that in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is made by the Government of that part under any law in force therein:

Provided that no person shall be transferred under this section to any part of India without the consent

of the State Government in the case of a State and the Central Government in the case of any Union territory.

(2) The Government may in consultation with the Superintendent or In-charge of any Certified Institution, consent to the transfer to that Institution of any person in respect of whom an order of detention has been made by a competent authority in any other part of India of the nature of an order under this Act directing him to be detained in a Certified Institution of a like nature and upon such transfer, the provisions of this Act shall apply to such person.

**29. Power to take finger prints.** — (1) Every person ordered to be detained in a Certified Institution under this Act shall at any time allow his finger-prints to be taken by the District Magistrate or any Officer empowered by him in this behalf.

(2) Whoever refuses to allow his finger prints to be taken under sub-section (1) shall on conviction be liable to have his period of detention in a Certified Institution not exceeding three months converted to a term of imprisonment extending to a like period.

(3) The sentence of imprisonment ordered under sub-section (2) shall be executed in the same manner as a sentence passed under section 6.

**30. Seizure and disposal of animals exposed or exhibited for obtaining alms.** — (1) Any police officer or other person, effecting under sub-section (1) of section 4 the arrest of a person who was found begging may seize any animal the sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease of which was exposed or exhibited by such person with the object of obtaining or extorting alms.

(2) The police officer or other person effecting the arrest may remove such animal to any infirmary appointed under section 35 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, for detention therein pending its production before a Court.

59 of 1960

(3) The Court before which the person found begging is brought may direct that the animal shall be treated and cared for in such infirmary until it is fit for discharge or that it shall be sent to a pinjrapole, or if the veterinary officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found or such other veterinary officer as has been authorised by the rules made under section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, certified that the sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease of the animal is incurable or cannot be removed without cruelty, that it shall be destroyed and the Court may also order that, after release from the infirmary, the animal may be confiscated.

59 of 1960

(4) An animal sent for care and treatment to an infirmary, shall not, unless the Court directs that it shall be sent to a pinjrapole or that it shall be destroyed, be released from such place except upon a certificate of its fitness for discharge issued by the veterinary officer in charge of the area in which the infirmary is situated or such other veterinary officer as



has been authorised by rules made under section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. 59 of 1960

**31. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.** — The offences under sections 6 and 11 of this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

**32. Persons to be deemed public servants.** — All persons empowered to perform any function by this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. 45 of 1860

**33. Bonds taken under Central Act.** — The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to the bonds taken under this Act. 5 of 1898

**34. Appeals.** — For the purpose of appeal and revision under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an order of detention under this Act, including an order of detention under section 5, shall be deemed to be a sentence of imprisonment for the same period. 5 of 1898

**35. Rules.** — (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to the condition of previous publication for thirty days make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: —

(a) the manner of authorising a purpose under clause (i) of section 2;

(b) the manner of keeping persons arrested under sub-section (3) of section 4 or sub-section (4) of section 9;

(c) the manner of making summary inquiry under sub-section (1) of section 5;

(d) the manner in which contribution for the maintenance of a person detained in a Certified Institution may be ordered to be paid under sub-section (1) of section 8.

(e) the manner of appointing a visiting committee under section 14 and the powers, duties and functions thereof;

(f) the conduct of business by the Advisory Committee;

(g) the date before which payment shall be made under sub-section (1) of section 16;

(h) the manner in which the effects and the money and valuables referred to in section 18 shall be disposed of;

(i) the management and discipline of persons detained in a Receiving Centre or Certified Institution including the imposition of manual or other work and the awarding of punishment for breach of any rule made under this clause;

(j) the conditions subject to which the Chief Inspector may direct transfers under section 21;

(k) the conditions subject to which a person may be released on permit under section 22;

(l) the conditions subject to which a permit may be revoked under section 23;

(m) the manner of medical examination of beggars;

(n) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly as soon as may be after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as the Assembly may make during the session in which they are laid or the session immediately following.

**36. Repeal.** — Legislative Diploma No. 1257, dated the 28th October 1948, and any other law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, corresponding to this Act shall as from such commencement, stand repealed except as respect things done or omitted to be done thereunder.

#### Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Legislative Diploma No. 1257, dated the 20th October, 1948, a pre-liberation law relating to the prevention of begging in Goa, Daman and Diu is still in force. This Legislative Diploma envisaged Goa, Daman and Diu as an entity separate from the rest of the country, and as such one of the main modes of prevention of beggary in this territory was to expel the beggars coming from outside the Goa, Daman and Diu by putting them outside the boundaries of the territory. The said Legislative Diploma also confined to rehabilitate only those beggars who were Portuguese citizens i. e. residents of Goa, Daman and Diu only. In short the said Legislative Diploma is found to be completely out of date.

The present Bill provides for the detention, training and employment of beggars and their dependents in certain institutions and also for the custody, trial and punishment of beggar offenders. For the purpose, the Bill provides for the creation of Receiving Centres and Certified Institutions for the custody and rehabilitation of beggars.

#### Memorandum regarding delegated legislation

The Sub-Clause (2) of Clause 35 of the Bill provides that the Government may frame rules for all or any of the following matters: —

(a) The manner of authorising a purpose under clause (i) of Section 2;

(b) the manner of keeping persons arrested under sub-section (3) of section 4 or sub-section (4) of Section 9;

(c) the manner of making summary inquiry under sub-section (1) of Section 5;

(d) the manner in which contribution for the maintenance of a person detained in a Certified Institution may be ordered to be paid under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(e) the manner of appointing a visiting committee under section 14 and the powers, duties and functions thereof;

(f) the conduct of business by the Advisory Committee;

(g) the date before which payment shall be made under sub-section (1) of section 16;

(h) the manner in which the effects and the money and valuables referred to in section 18 shall be disposed of;

(i) the management and discipline of persons detained in a Receiving Centre or Certified Institution including the imposition of manual or other work and the awarding of punishment for breach of any rule made under this clause;

(j) the conditions subject to which the Chief Inspector may direct transfers under section 21;

(k) the conditions subject to which a person may be released on licence under section 22;

(l) the conditions subject to which a permit may be revoked under section 23;

(m) the manner of medical examination of beggars;

(n) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed.

The matter in respect of which power has been delegated to make rules are matters of detail procedure and as such the delegation of legislative power is of a nominal character.

#### Financial Memorandum

Clause 12 of the Bill provides for maintenance of one or more receiving centres. Government proposes to utilise one of the Centres maintained by Provedoria for the purpose. Annual expenditure on this account from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory will be about Rs. 10,000/-.

Clause 13 provides that Government may provide and maintain one or more Certified Institutions. Government proposes to utilise one of the Buildings of Provedoria for the purpose. Annual expenditure on this account from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory will be about Rs. 10,000/-.

Clause 17 provides for the appointment of Chief Inspector, Additional Chief Inspector, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Probation Officers. Although details of the staff cannot be worked out at present it can broadly be estimated that the Annual expenditure on this account from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory will be about Rs. 7,000/-.

Clause 18 of the bill provides that if the clothings of a person have been destroyed that the same person will be provided with fresh clothings out of the moneys provided by the Government. Some expenditure on this account will be incurred, every year out of the Consolidated Fund though the exact quantum cannot be forecast, it is estimated that the same may be about Rs. 5,000/- per year.

Panaji,  
24th July, 1972.

Assembly Hall,  
Panaji,  
28th July, 1972.

SHASHIKALA GURUDATTA  
KAKODKAR  
Minister of State

B. M. MASURKAR  
Secretary to the Legislative  
Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu.

LA/A/7/118/72

The following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu, on 27th July, 1972, is hereby published for general information in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Legislative Assembly.

### The Goa, Daman and Diu Livestock Improvement Bill, 1972

(Bill No. 12 of 1972)

#### A BILL

*to provide for the improvement of livestock in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.*

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Livestock Improvement Act, 1972.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

**2. Definitions.**— In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) "bull" and "cow" include he-buffaloes and she-buffaloes, respectively;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Animal Husbandry appointed as such by the Government;

(c) "Government" means the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(d) "licence" means a licence granted under section 5;

(e) "Livestock Officer" means an officer appointed as such under Section 3;

(f) "prescribed", with its grammatical variations, means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(g) "rules" means rules made under Section 21;

(h) "village" means any village as defined in the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(i) "a person is said to keep a bull" if such person owns the bull or has the bull in his possession or custody.

**3. Livestock Officer.**— The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint any officer to be a Livestock Officer and assign to such officer such powers and duties under this Act, as it may deem fit.

**4. Prohibition of keeping a bull for breeding purposes.**— No person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted under section 5.

**5. Grant of licence.**— (1) Every licence for the keeping of a bull shall be granted by a Livestock Officer authorised by the Government by general or special order in this behalf in such form, for such

period, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed:

Provided that no fee shall be charged for the grant of a licence.

(2) A licence granted under this section may be renewed from time to time for such period, as may be prescribed.

**6. Refusal to grant licence and revocation of licence.**—(1) Subject to rules, the Livestock Officer authorised to grant a licence may refuse to grant or may revoke a licence, if in the opinion of such officer the bull appears to be—

(a) of defective or inferior conformation and likely to beget defective or inferior progeny; or

(b) permanently affected with any contagious or infectious disease; or

(c) permanently affected with any other disease rendering the bull unsuitable for breeding purposes.

(2) The Livestock Officer granting a licence may revoke a licence also in a case where, in the opinion of such officer, there has been any breach of any of the terms or conditions of the licence.

(3) No person shall be entitled to any compensation for the revocation of a licence under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) If a licence is revoked under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Livestock Officer shall give notice to that effect to the owner or the person stated therein to be the owner of the bull and any such notice given shall state the grounds for the revocation.

**7. Grant of duplicate licence.**—When the Livestock Officer granting the licence is satisfied that a licence granted under section 5 has been mutilated, lost or destroyed, such officer may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, issue to the holder of the licence a duplicate thereon and thereupon all the provisions of this Act with respect to the licence shall apply to the duplicate as if it were the original licence.

**8. Duration of licence.**—A licence granted in respect of a bull shall remain in force until—

(a) the period specified therein expires, or

(b) it is revoked under this Act, or

(c) the bull dies or is castrated in the prescribed manner,

whichever is earlier.

**9. Inspection of bulls.**—Any person who keeps a bull shall, at all reasonable times, either at the place where the bull is for the time being or at any other reasonable place, submit the bull for inspection by any Livestock Officer when required by such officer to do so and render all reasonable assistance to that officer for the purpose of inspection.

**10. Power to order castration of bulls.**—(1) A Livestock Officer may, by notice served in the prescribed manner, require that any bull, which has attained the prescribed age at the date when the notice is served and in respect of which no licence

is for the time being in force under this Act, shall be castrated in the prescribed manner within one month after the notice takes effect. Such castration shall, if the owner or other person who keeps the bull requires, be performed or caused to be performed by the Livestock Officer, free of charge.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a notice shall be served on the owner of the bull or any other person who keeps the bull.

**11. Duty to produce licence.**—It shall be the duty of any person who for the time being keeps a bull, if a licence is in force in respect of the bull, to produce the licence—

(a) within a reasonable time on demand made by a Livestock Officer or any other Officer authorised by general or special order of the Government in this behalf in any place where the bull is for the time being;

(b) before a cow is served by a bull, on demand made by the person in charge of the cow.

**12. Penalty.**—(1) Whoever in contravention of this Act, or of any rule or order made thereunder or of any terms or conditions of the licence keeps a bull shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever neglects or fails to comply with a notice served in accordance with section 10 shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) Whoever neglects or fails to submit a bull for inspection when required by a Livestock Officer for inspection under section 9 or whoever fails to produce a licence when required to do so in accordance with provisions of section 11 shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

**13. Power of Livestock Officer to castrate.**—(1) Whenever an offence under sub-section (3) of section 12 has been committed, or whenever any bull has not been castrated in compliance with the notice served under section 10, it shall be competent to a Livestock Officer to castrate or cause to be castrated in the prescribed manner, the bull in respect of which such offence was committed or such notice was served, as the case may be. Such castration shall be performed or caused to be performed by a Livestock Officer free of charge.

(2) It shall also be competent to a Livestock Officer to seize any bull, if the person in whose ownership, possession or custody it is, for the time being, is not known or cannot be ascertained after an inquiry in the prescribed manner. On such seizure the Livestock Officer may, if he is of opinion that such bull has attained the prescribed age or is suffering from any of the defects or diseases specified in section 6, direct that the said bull shall be—

(a) castrated in the prescribed manner, and

(b) sold by public auction or sent to a pinjrapol:

Provided that if the owner of the said bull appears within fifteen days of such seizure and proves to the satisfaction of the Livestock Officer that the said bull is of his ownership, the said bull—

(i) if not sold by public auction, or

(ii) if sent to a pinjrapol,



shall be delivered to such owner on payment of the costs, charges and expenses incurred for the maintenance of the said bull and determined in the prescribed manner, or

(iii) if sold by public auction, the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to such owner after deducting therefrom the costs, charges and expenses incurred for the maintenance and sale of the said bull and determined in the prescribed manner.

**14. Power of Livestock Officer to inspect or mark a bull or to enter premises.**— For the purposes of this Act, a Livestock Officer shall have power at all reasonable times—

- (a) to inspect any bull,
- (b) to mark any bull with any prescribed mark in the prescribed manner,
- (c) to enter any premises or other place in the prescribed manner where he has reason to believe that a bull is kept.

**15. Officers bound to assist Livestock Officer.**— All village officers and village servants and all officers of the departments of Revenue, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services or of such other department as the Government may direct shall be bound—

- (a) to give immediate information to a Livestock Officer of the commission of any offence, or the intention or preparation to commit any offence punishable under this Act which may come to their knowledge;
- (b) to take all reasonable measures in their power to prevent the commission of any such offence which they know or have reason to believe is about to be committed; and
- (c) to assist any Livestock Officer in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

**16. Cognizance of offences.**— No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, except on a complaint made by a Livestock Officer or any person authorised by such officer in that behalf.

**17. Livestock Officer to be public servant.**— Every Livestock Officer shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

**18. Protection of persons acting in good faith and limitation of suits and prosecutions.**— (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules.

(2) No suit shall be instituted against the Government and no prosecution or suit shall lie against any Livestock Officer in respect of anything done or alleged to have been done, in pursuance of this Act, unless the suit or prosecution has been instituted within four months from the date of the act complained of.

**19. Appeal.**— (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made under section 6 or section 10 by the Livestock Officer, may prefer an appeal to the Director within thirty days from the date of passing the order.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Director shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, dispose of the appeal and the order of the Director on such appeal shall be final subject to revision, if any, by the Government.

**20. Revision.**— (1) The Government may call for and examine the record of any order or proceedings of any Livestock Officer or of the Director for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, or as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer or the Director:

Provided that no such record shall be called for after the expiry of three months from the date of such order or proceedings.

(2) If in any case it shall appear to the Government that any order or proceedings the record in respect of which has been called for under sub-section (1) should be modified, annulled or reversed, it may pass such order as it may deem fit.

**21. Power to make rules.**— (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the powers and duties to be exercised and performed by a Livestock Officer and the assignment of such powers or duties under section 3;
- (b) the age of a bull after which it shall not be kept without a licence under section 4;
- (c) the form and the manner in which, and the terms and conditions subject to which, a licence shall be granted, or renewed, under section 6;
- (d) the grounds on which a licence may be revoked, under section 6;
- (e) the manner in which a notice under section 6 shall be served;
- (f) the conditions subject to which a duplicate of a licence may be granted under section 7;
- (g) the manner in which a bull shall be castrated, and the manner in which inquiry regarding the ownership of a bull shall be made, and the costs, charges and expenses for the maintenance and sale of a bull shall be determined under sections 10 and 13;
- (h) the manner and the form in which a bull shall be marked and the manner in which a Livestock Officer shall enter any premises or other place under section 14;
- (i) the procedure to be followed by the Director in disposing of an appeal under section 19;
- (j) any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the Official Gazette.

(4) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in

which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Assembly agrees in making any modification in the rule or the Assembly agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

#### Statement of Objects

The Bill provides for the improvements of live-stock in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu by ensuring maintenance of good pedigree bulls by means of a licence issued by the competent authority and also by the castration of undesirable bulls. It also provides penalties for contravention of the provisions.

#### Financial Memorandum

No additional financial implication will be involved in implementing the provisions of the Bill, as the existing staff of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services will carry out the provisions of the Bill. The penalties under Section 12 of the Bill will constitute the revenue of the Government.

#### Memorandum of Delegated Legislation

Section 21 enables the Government to make Rules for the purpose of carrying out various provisions of the Bill.

Panaji, A. K. S. USGAONKAR  
21st July, 1972 Minister for Planning, Development, etc.

Assembly Hall, B. M. MASURKAR  
Panaji, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly  
28th July, 1972. of Goa, Daman and Diu

#### Local Self Government Department

#### Notification

3-102-70-LSG

The following draft Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities (Sale of Distraigned or Attached Movable or Immovable Property) Rules, 1972 which are proposed to be framed under the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968, are hereby pre-published as required by Sub-section 3 of section 306 of the said Act. The draft rules will be taken into consideration after a period of 15 days. Any person who has any suggestions to make may send them to the undersigned on or before that date.

#### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1968

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3 of section 306 read with sub-section (1) of section 151 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (VII of 1969) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Goa,

Daman and Diu hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

#### RULES

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities (Sale of Distraigned or Attached Movable and Immovable Property) Rules, 1972.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968;

(b) "Form" means a Form appended to these rules;

(c) "Section" means a section of the Act.

3. **Chief Officer to make proclamation of intended sale.**—When any sale of either movable or immovable property is ordered under sub-section (1) of section 151 the Chief Officer shall fifteen days prior to the date of such sale, issue a proclamation thereof, in Form A in English and regional languages specifying:—

- (i) the time and place of sale;
- (ii) the description of the property;
- (iii) any encumbrance to which the property is liable.
- (iv) any other particulars necessary to judge the nature and value of the property.

*Explanation:* For the purpose of this rule regional language shall be deemed to be Konkani or Marathi in Goa and Gujarati in Daman and Diu.

4. **Prior notice to defaulter of intended sale.**—Simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation for all sale, a copy of the proclamation shall be served on the defaulter with a notice in Form "B".

5. **Proclamation to be given due publicity by Chief Officer.**—The proclamation shall, not less than fifteen days prior to the date of sale, be advertised by the Chief Officer in one or more local newspapers having wide circulation in the area of the Municipal council. A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on the Notice Board of the Council Office, and in case the property is land paying revenue to the Government, in the office of the Collector of the district in which the land is situated. In the case of other immovable property, the proclamation shall be fixed at the place where it is situated and also at such other places as the Chief Officer may consider desirable. The Chief Officer may also give such additional publicity to the sale by beat of drum or any other customary mode of publicity as he may consider it necessary.

6. **Chief Officer to record reasons for postponement of Sale.**—Chief Officer may, for any sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing postpone the sale and give sufficient publicity to the revised time, date and place fixed by him for holding the sale.

7. **Sale to take place under supervision of Chief Officer.**—Every sale shall take place under the supervision of—

- (a) the Chief Officer or any other officer authorised by him in writing in the case of movable property;

(b) the Chief Officer, in the case of immovable property:

provided that if for sufficient reasons, it is not possible for the Chief Officer to conduct the sale, he shall, with the permission of the President, authorise in writing any other Officer, not below the rank of the Head Clerk in the employ of the Council for the purpose.

**8. The Purchaser to deposit purchase money after conclusion of sale.**—(1) When the officer conducting the sale concludes the sale of movable property, the bidder shall pay the sale price for which the sale is concluded immediately to the said officer, in default of which the property shall be resold at his risk. If the resale results in any loss to the Council, the bidder shall be liable for such loss.

(2) In the case of immovable property, the person who is declared to be the purchaser shall deposit 25 per cent. of the sale price immediately after his bid is accepted, to the officer conducting the sale. The purchaser shall pay the balance within fifteen days from the date of sale of the property to the Office of the Council. If the last day be a Sunday or a Public Holiday, then payment shall be made on the first working day immediately after such day.

(3) If the purchaser does not pay the balance of sale price, within the period prescribed by sub-rule (2) his deposit shall be forfeited to the Council and the property shall be resold at his risk. The purchaser shall forfeit all claims to the sale price realised on resale and if such resale results in any loss to the Council, he shall be liable for such loss.

**9. Loss to be recovered as arrears of Municipal taxes.**—When the resale of any property results in any loss to the Council, the difference in the original sale price and price realised after resale together with all expenses, incurred on such resale shall be recovered by the Council from the defaulter as arrears of Municipal taxes.

**10. Resale to be held after fresh proclamation.**—Whenever any postponed sale or resale or either movable or immovable property is to be held under these rules, the Chief Officer shall issue a fresh proclamation in the manner laid down in rule 3.

**11. Sale to be set aside on grounds of irregularity, fraud, or mistake.**—When any immovable property is sold, any person whose interests in the said immovable property are affected by such sale may apply to the Chief Officer within twenty-one days from the date on which the sale is held, to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity, mistake or fraud in the proclamation or conduct of the sale:

Provided that, no sale shall be set aside by the Chief Officer on the aforesaid ground, unless, it is proved to his satisfaction that the applicant has sustained substantial injury by reason thereof:

Provided further that, no such application for setting aside the sale shall be entertained upon any ground which could have been but was not put forward by the applicant before the commencement of the sale.

**12. Refund of deposit or purchase money.**—When the sale is set aside, the deposit or purchase

money, as the case may be, of the purchaser shall be refunded to him.

**13. The Chief Officer to confirm the sale.**—(1) If no objection is raised within twenty-one days from the date on which the sale of immovable property is held, or even when any objections are so raised and the Chief Officer is satisfied that there is no valid reason to set aside the sale and if full payment is made as required by these rules, the Chief Officer shall confirm the sale by granting a certificate as required by sub-section (2) of section 151 in Form "C".

(2) No sale shall be deemed to be complete, unless, it is confirmed by the Chief Officer.

(3) Where the sale of immovable property is confirmed by the Chief Officer, the name of the purchaser shall be entered in the Municipal Record as the owner of the said property, in lieu of the defaulter.

**14. Repeal.**—On the date on which these rules come into operation any rules (if any) corresponding to these rules made under the enactments repealed by section 327 of the Act, and in force shall stand repealed, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such repeal.

FORM «A»

(See rule 3)

..... Municipal Council.

Form of the Proclamation of Sale of attached property.

Whereas Shri ..... has failed to pay the Municipal dues amounting to Rs. .... relating to the period from ..... to .....

And whereas in accordance with the order No. ...., dated ..... issued by the Chief Officer, under section 147 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968, the property of the said person hereinunder specified has been attached/distrained towards recovery of the aforesaid Municipal dues;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that subject to the provision of sub-section (1) of section 151 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 the Officer of the ..... Municipal Council shall sell by public auction ..... day (date)

of ..... at ..... between ..... (month and year) (place) (time)

on such conditions as are set out in the subjoined schedule of conditions of sale, the right, title and interest of the said Shri ..... in the property hereinunder specified.

Details of Immoveable property:—

Details of Movable property:—

....., Chief Officer,  
Municipal Council.

*Schedule of Conditions of Sale.*

(Here insert Conditions of Sale).

## FORM «B»

(See rule 4)

..... Municipal Council.

## Notice of Sale

From ..... (Name and Office of the person charged with the execution of the warrant).

To,

Shri .....

(Name, father's name and address of the defaulter whose property is to be sold).

You are hereby required to take notice that the property described in the proclamation Annexed hereto and which has been attached under section 147 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (7 of 1969) shall be sold by public auction at ..... on the day ..... (place) (date)

day of ..... 197... at ..... (month and year) (hour)

A copy of the proclamation issued in Form «A» attached.

Place .....

Date .....

Signature of the person charged with the execution of the warrant.

## FORM «C»

[See rule 13(1)]

..... Municipal Council.

[Sale certificate to be issued under sub-section (2) of section 151 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968]

This is to certify that Shri/Shrimati ..... son/daughter/wife of ..... resident of ..... has been declared the purchaser of the immovable property specified below for Rs. .... at a sale by public auction held on the ..... day of ..... and that the said sale has been (month and year) duly confirmed by the Chief Officer ..... Municipal Council on the ..... day of ..... 197... (date) (month and year)

Such sale transfers the right, title, and interest of Shri/Shrimati ..... son/daughter/wife of ..... resident ..... in the said property to the purchaser aforesaid.

## \*Details of the property.

Accurate situation of the property with detailed description of boundaries surroundings, etc. (applicable to immovable property)	Details of the property	Name in full of the owner of the said property
1	2	3

Date .....

Signature of the Chief Officer.

\* Note: — The details of the property shall, as far as may be, the same as in the property register.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

P. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 21st July, 1972.

## Labour and Information Department

## Mormugao Port Trust

## Notification

MPT/3-GA(8)/72

In exercise of the powers conferred under Chapter VI of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 and with the prior sanction of the Central Government, as required under Section 52 of the said Act, the following is added as item No. 91(g) to the Schedule of Harbour and Railway Rates, published in Bulletin Official No. 21, Series I, dated the 31st May, 1962, as amended from time to time:

"Item 91(g) Hire charges for 30 tonne Hind Marion Mobile Crane.	Rs. 1170.00 per shift.
	Rs. 147.00 per hour or part thereof.

Note: A minimum charge of Rs. 585.00 per requisition will be levied. A charge of Rs. 585.00 per requisition will be levied if the requisition is cancelled without prior six hours notice".

By order,

M. J. Kurian  
Deputy Secretary

Mormugao, 5th June, 1972.